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The Washington Bee

The Bee
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Do you want reliable news?
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Read and advertise in THE BEE!

VOL. XII WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MARCH 24. 1894. NO. 29

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

Mr. Capers. F. Rogers, the well known young newspaper correspondent has resigned his position on the "Colored American."

Rev. W. P. Gibbons Ph. D. the brilliant young pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist church took charge two years ago when it had a membership of 45, now it has 700.

When gentlemen resign on the "Colored American" Cooper says—he discharged them.

Rogers led him into his own trap.

Somebody else knows something about that "25.000."

Miss Dollie Pinkney is lying seriously ill with typhoid pneumonia.

The BEE doesn't go to the capitol looking for congressmen telling them that its politics is independent or anything else.

A. B. George is right according to the personal knowledge of C. F. Rogers.

Parades on emancipation day should be abolished.

Dr. George H. Richardson is nicely situated at 309 11th st. n. e.

Will Editor Cooper call and pay that wager?

Lawyer Hewlett is the third justice of peace of color ever appointed.

The young men's Christian Brotherhood, of the 19th street Baptist church, will give a musical and Literary Entertainment. at the residence of Mrs. Kate Stewart, 1737 H st., N. W., Monday Eve. March 26th.

The High school is still in statu quo.

The Capital Savings Bank out done the recent financial panic.

Col. M. M. Holland has given up his law office on La. ave. N. W. to give his entire attention to the Alpha Bank, at a good salary.

Geo. Williams, Jr., turned over the business of the Virginia Industrial, Mercantile, Building and Loan Association to the board of directors and the share holders.

Why not call immediately another pastor to Zion Wesley church?

Another pastor in the place of Rev. (?) W. J. Howard would better the condition of the church.

Dr. D. H. Williams of the Freedmen's hospital has made a new departure.

The South Washington division of the Emancipation day celebration will parade April 16th.

Mr. Charles H. Marshall has been quite ill for several days. He was at the District building Tuesday.

The new Commissioner is a man of business.

The B. and O. rail road is the most reliable and safest in this country.

Don't forget Madame Sissieretta Jones at the Metropolitan church, April 16, accompanied by some of the best talent.

Rev. R. B. Robinson who has been elected assessor of the 6th ward of Harrisburg, Pa. was transferred from the Alleghany A. M. E. Z. corps to Harrisburg Pa. Sept. 25,1893. He was in the city this week and left on the 10.40 train Thursday for his new station.

LITERARY NOTE:

THE EASTER NUMBER OF "THE LITERARY DIGEST."

The whole world has been traversed to find material for the Easter Number of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Almost every civilized language will be represented. It will be superbly illustrated, full of imformation; treating all questions of present enterest, and all sides of those questions; presenting the leading articles in the foremost Magazines and Journals of the world. This number of THE LITERARY DIGEST will probly excel any other attempt to give the literature of the world in one issue. The Easter Number was ready on Thursday, March 22.

THEY SAY.

You will hear some news.

The boys will tell you something in a day or so.

Let us unite on all questions.

Some people will cry before they are injured.

The most successful physician in town is Dr. J. R. Francis.

He is the man of the hour.

You should never intrude on a friend.

Very often you wear your welcome out.

Be careful how you speak.

Speak kindly to your friends

Watch your enemies.

You are expected to do more than you are able to do at times.

Let us help our selves.

The BEE is the people's organ and a Colored American.

This is a beautiful spring.

It has been good to the poor.

Do you expect one to do more than he is able?

Dr. Bryant delivered an able address last Sabbath.

What can we hope to obtain by treachery

Honest men will be true to their friends.

Never desert a friend in distress.

Don't be alarmed when you hear a dog bark.

All dogs will bark, but not bite.

In union there is strength.

The President is not in a hurry to move on the colored troops.

The colored troops will not go in battle in '96.

The last Campaign discouraged them.

Some of the high privates have been reduced in rank.

The generals are still on the retired list.

They are likely to remain there.

There are several hundred enlisted but it is doubtful if they will be called into active service.

They are anxious but Mr. Cleveland is undecided.

Geo. Stewart is an old emancipator from wayback.

Will it be Matthews of Albany?

Iago will stand a poor chance if it is.

Iago is for every candidate.

Let the boys come and see.

Hon. Fred. Douglas will probably deliver the oration April 16th.

The negro will be defended in royal shape if he does.

Langston delivered a good lecture last week.

It was sprinkled with too many "I's."

Too much self and many "I's" very often spoil a subject.

The Commissioners will appoint a colored democrat.

It will be when spring time comes again.

Let us have a bastardy law.

Such a law is absolutely necessary.

The courts are anxious to have such a law enacted.

In union there is sometimes strength.

Very often love.

$1.25 TO BALTIMORE

via the B.&O. Saturday and Sunday, March 31st and April 1st, tickets good on all trains and good for return until following Monday.

On same days tickets will be sold m Baltimore to Washington at same e.

FASHION NOTES.

A pretty collar is composed of lace with ribbon drawn through the meshes and tied in a double bow in front.

A sulphur colored broadcloth, with trimmings of sapphire velvet makes a charming costume.

An elegant french capote in torquois velvet with narrow border of white feathers; trimmings of ruby and turquoise ribbon, held in place with jeweled buckles.

A handsome visiting toilette is made of rich changeable silk in gray and scarlet tones. The gored skirt is quite full, plaiting of lace at each seam extending half length the skirt.

A moss greetnweed circular shape with rows of Byzantine braid at lower edge; Round corsage, with corselet simulated with braid, turn down collar and full sleeve fitting below the elbow make a very charming spring costume.

Beautiful short length capes are seen in dark cloth with light fancy wool or silk lace trimmings.

A black velvet circular shape skirt, untrimmed, with a long light coat, three quarter length, with yoke of black velvet is very chic.

Diagonal cheviot in rich red and gold tones with trimmings of shaded red and gold feathers is very becoming to a little girl from 7 to 14 years.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Use cartdridge paper of either a natural blue or olive green, with wide frieze above, showing either scroll or green floral design. The ceiling may be either a lighter shade or the same tint as the side walls.

Buy powdered borax by the pound and scatter it freely about your kitchen, and we think that you will get rid to a large extent of the cockroaches. The best way to keep rats and mice away is to secure a good cat.

The following dry process of cleaning kid gloves has been satisfactory: Prepare a generous quantity of cracker crumbs; button the gloves upon the hands and rub thoroughly with the crumbs. This process is especially efficacious in cleaning those of light undressed kid.

When washing linen embroidered with white silk use cold water and the silk will keep its pure, lustrous, silvery whiteness. It is the same with white woven silk; keep hot water away from it and it will retain its purity of whiteness, with no suspicion of a yellow shade.

The following is a good receipt for molases gingerbread: One cup of cold water, one cup of molasses, one-half cup of shortening [beef fat preferred.] Add one heaping teaspoonful of soda, ginger to taste, thicken with flour to the right consistency, and bake in a rather qaick oven.

The new method of making lemonade is to pour water that has just been allowed to come to the boiling point over the lemons and sugar, then putting it on ice to cool. To make each quart use the juice of three lemons, an eight of a pound of powdered sugar and a scant quart of water.

A VILLIANIOUS SUGGESTION.

A conversation took place in an East capitol st. herdic between three gentlemen on last Thursday evening which was in substance as follows:

"The colored people are growing in numbers to an alarming extent and if some measure is not resolved to check their progress in education and wealth, the whites will have some trouble in successfully competing with them. They are very gregarious and they are beginning to associate themselves for purposes of business."

This phrase of the matter was met by suggesting the following remedy:

"Yes they must be checked at any cost. If they cannot be removed to Africa or some other place we can get rid of them by methods less moral than effective, yet in my judgement justifiable. They must be killed off. We know enough about making poisons and adulterating food as to get at the colored people in a quiet and sure way. We can fix the drug-stores and grocery stores and get rid of many as we like."

After suggesting this remedy, the fiend left the herdic, leaving the remaining two to chew on what had had been suggested. They both agreed that, while the remedy suggested smarked of villiany, yet it would be winked at by a large body of whites who are anxious to dispose of the colored people even if the means restored to were not so humane.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT
- - YOUR - -
BLANKETS AND COMFORTS.

Now is the time, if you Hav'nt.

Blakets 98c. Up.
Comforts 50c. Up

Talk About Cloaks

You would'nt ever dream about the bargains we are offering.

Heavy Cloth Long Coats $2.49,
Heavy Cloth Reefers $2.
And Rare Bargains at Higher Prices.

COUPON.

This coupon entitles the holder to 5 per cent. discount on Blankets and 10 per cent. on Cloaks and Wraps. Cut it out bring it with you to

FOLLINS,

914, 7th bet. I & K Sts.,.w.

The "ECONOMY" Shoe House.

706 SEVENTH ST. N. W., FOUR DOORS ABOVE G.

Will sell all goods at a great sacrifice, commencing SATURDAY, Jan. 13th, for one week only, to make room for our Spring stock. We have no old stock to offer you, nor have we any bankrupt or shoddy goods, but clean, fresh goods, bought and selected by expert shoe buyers. "All goods warranted."

Note the following prices below:

Infants' shoes that were 35c, now 23c; Child's Dong. Patent Tip spring heel button worked buttonholes, 5 to 8, that were 67c, now 48c; Child's Dong. patent tip spring heel button (worked buttonholes) 8½ to 11, that were 85c, now 67c; Misses' Dong. (worked buttonholes), patent tip spring heel button, 11 to 2, that were 85c, now 74c; Misses Dong. spring heel button, 12 to 2, that were $1, now 76c. Ladies Dong. patent tip button that were $1 25, now 98c; Ladies' Dong. patent tip Blucher lace that were $1 75, now $1 25; Youths' shoes from 11 to 2, all solid leather, that were $1 25, now 99; Boys' shoes with nickel brads in the bottom of soles, smooth and comfortable, the wear unsurpassed by any shoe on the market, reduced for this week only to $1 25.

Men's hand-sewed stick downs for tender feet that were $1 50, for $1. Men's working shoes, all solid leather, for 98c. Men's hand process calf shoes, all styles and sizes, that were $2 50, now $1 98 Ladies Goat Slippers, 10 c,

We will give to every one that cuts this coupon out and present to us from January 20th to February 1st, a pair of our $1 boys and misses' shoes for 75c. This is a chance not often seen, s you had better come early or your size may be sold.

COUPON.

This coupon entitles the holder to 25 per cent off on our $1 misses and boys shoes.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

Mrs. Bicknell, the wonderful trance medium and revealer

Can be interviewed daily. Indispensable advice on all affairs of business, love and marriage and all matters pertaining to health and prosperity.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN EVERY INSTANCE.

All who are in doubt or Desponden should consult this wonderful oracle All the power of seeing and reading the past present and future taught and developed by this gifted woman wonderful power.

Office hours 10 to 5 P.M. Parlors 708 11th street, opp. Palais Royal.

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Consignment Sale Clothing
EVER KNOWN
ENTIRE STOCK
OF A BALTIMORE FIRM
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE
—PRICES—
LESS THAN HALF
The Biggest Bargains of Your Life.
DONT' MISS IT!
MEN'S
OvercoatS,
In Heav Black Beavers and Meltons, a $7.50. Actu value $15.
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The choicest wine, liquors, lager beer, cigars, etc. always on hand. All the delicacies of the season served at short notice. Billiard, pool and bath rooms attached.

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Shaving and Hair Cutting Parlor,
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Loans money to buy or build homes. Shares $1 each, payable monthly. Dividends declared every January. Secretary's office: 609 F st., n. w. Open 9 a. m to 5 p. m. Monthly meetings at Lincoln Memorial Church, cor. 11th and R sts., n. w., first Monday night in every month.

HENRY E BAKER,
tary

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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JUDGE MILLER.

There is a desire on the part of some of the District democrats to defeat the renomination of Judge Thomas F. Miller, Judge of the police court.

There is no Judge on the bench who is held in higher esteem than Judge Miller and no man, the wrong doers stand in greater fear than he.

While the BEE is a republican journal it has no hesitency in saying that he is one of the best criminal lawyers in this city and a man who has a keen conception of human nature. Such a man is needed as a judge of the police court.

He is a democrat, it is true and the BEE is free to admit that it has always been opposed to republican Judges so far as the negro is concerned, except in the appointment of Judge Kimball whom the BEE believes to be an exception to the general run of republican Judges on the bench in the District of Columbia.

As a rule republican Judges are down on negro criminals, some of them are too cowardly to give a light sentence when necessity demands.

Judge Miller, as a democrat is not effected with any timerity; public sentiment has no weight with him when he is to decide a question according to law.

It is necessary to have such a man on the bench.

The BEE as well as the people believes that Judge Miller will be his own successor.

IN ANOTHER column will be found the substance of a conversation which took place on one of our herdic lines. The villiany suggested is of as heinous a character as to be not only shocking but alarming The removal of the colored people to some other country has been a question of long standing and some of the best men of the nation contributing to its solution. Moreover it may not be improbable that such removal would be desirable to the masses of the whites. But the method of disposing of a harmless people by a resort to poison to be dispersed by grocers and druggists, would be not only villianous but cowardly and one which a majority of the whites would oppose to the last. It only shows, however, to what measures many whites would resort in order to satisfy their hate. There is one phrase of the subject and a very important one which the fiend left out of his calculation. The very people he would poison are in a position where they could practice some very effective retaliation. They are the cooks, and nurses in many of the families which would countenance and even aid in the method of extermination proposed. Certainly we are that, under moderately fair circumstances, cooks, nurses and waiters will continue their vocation in the honest humane manner which has always characterized them. They will not and cannot be aroused to commit murderous retaliation except in self defence and in desperation. But should the views of the fiend be put in practice, it is questionable whether the hitherto patient, faithful and honest servant could witness such methods of destruction, without retaliation.

The church notes were crowded out this week. The doings of all the churches will appear in our next issue.

SMALL BEES WITH LARGE STINGERS.

The Washington Post says—but who cares what the Washington Post says.

The Moody revival services recently held in this city had no effect on the Democratic Congress. The old moss back sinners are still gasing and carrying the country to the devil.

The American people voted the democratic party into power because they wanted a change: but "change', has been so scarce since the party came into power that one half of us have been unable to pay our board bill.

The negro democrats have employ-Prof. Peter Jackson to call on the President and find out why they have not been given a share of the spoils. Mr. Jackson was instructed to stay at the white house and fight it out if it takes all summer.

Who is Irving Williamson any way?

The next recorder of deeds will be—the man who receives the appointment. Did we say any thing?

We rise to inform the Rev.(?) Jas. H.Howard that in monkeying with the BEE, he is in eminent danger of being stung to death by an insect of enormous proportions.

Mr. Cleveland is quite a success in killing ducks. His negro democratic followers are the deadest ducks we have ever seen.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature", is the scriptural injunction.

The Rev; Brudder Howard having been called of the Lord to expound the word, and not being able to convince a civilized people that he is, we therefore move that he go to Africa immediately if not sooner.

The negro is undoubtedly the greatest enemy the negro has to contend with, and this state of affairs will continue to exist untill we rid our pulpits of blatant ignoramouses and our school houses of incompetent and immoral teachers. It is the mission of the BEE to remove these stumbling blocks out of the way of the onward march of the race and we propose to do so.So help us Moses.

By the way, what has become of Richard T. Greener?

Senator Bruce desires to inform the many applicants for recorder of deeds, that he is quite well thank you.

Mr. Chairman in the matter of the removal of Cardoza, we move the previous question.

If Congressman Breckenridge was a negro he would have long since been expelled from Congress and a note of sympathy tendered Miss Pollard. But being a white man his corrupt doings are overlooked and in vindication of his immoral connection with the woman he will be returned to Congress by a large majority, and this is the example the superior race is setting for the negro to follow after.

While the United States Congress is passing bill we hope the few dilinquent subscribers on our books. will pass up the bills they owe us

We are fully convinced that the Almighty takes no stock in the democratic party; because he is no respector of persons; the democratic is, judging from the manner in which the negro democrat has been ignored, in the distribution of office.

It seems to us that since Mr. Cleveland will not give the negro democrats a fair hearing they should appeal to Caesar.

Mr. Wm. Still is still a candidate for the recordership,Mr. Still is determined not to keep still, notwithstanding the President's stillness in the matter. This is not intended as a joke, still we are inclined to smile when we notice how still the other candidates are waiting to see what will become of Mr. Still.

The legislature of Kentucky has so amended the seperate car law that colored and white passengers will ride together on a freight trian. As white passengers are also permitted to ride on the first class trains and colored passengers are not, white passengers will never be seen on a freight train because they don't have to, while colored passengers will always be seen on no other train but a freight train because they have to. This is the law of the state of Kentucky from whence comes Wm. C. P. Breckenridge of Pollard notoriety, If the legislature had gotten up an amendment sometime ago regulating the movements of those two individuals the country's nostrils would not now be fumigated with their disgraceful doings.

The Washington Post is no friend to the negro. Mr. Frank Hatton, one of the editors is a republican. Mr. Beriah Wilkins, the other editor is a democrat. The politics of the paper is democratic—republican with the republican left out. Mr. Hatton has gone over to the enemy bag and baggage or he would not take such delight in parding continously in his columns a single northern lynching of a negro and suppressing the diabolical outrages that are daily perpetrated upon the race in the south.Nor would he insult the colored people of this city as he does. The Post is a rebel sheet.

A member of a certain church in this city were recently turned out for dancing. A member of the same church were accused of being too familar with another man's wife disrupting the family and causing the husband and children to suffer thereby. This last member after several attempts to lie out of it was found guilty. But instead of turning him out, they prayed over the matter and exonerated the brother, telling him to go in peace and sin no more. If dancing in the sight of the church deserves severer punishment than lying, committing adultery, and ruining the happiness of families, then the religion of today is not the religion of Jesus Christ.No wonder our churches are so corrupt when such devltry are permitted and condoned.

The mammoth edition of the BEE will soon make its appearance. Our staff is hard at work.

GOSSIP.

The greatest set of gossipers can be found among the females in the recorders office. The queen of gossipers is the old woman.

There are some men who can do more gossiping than women.

Some people talk so much that they believe their own yarns.

It is not always wise to tell all you know.

The recordership has been given to 20 persons and yet no one has received it.

ALVA C. GARRETT.

The investigation of Alva C. Garrett who was charged with rape on Miss Benidine Brown has been concluded by special examination in the Pension office.

Testimony was introduced by both sides to show the high standing of the accused and the accuser.

The charge of rape, from what the BEE has learned, has been disproved

The question now hangs on the testimony of both, whether Garrett seduced Miss Brown or not, which there is some doubt from what has been testified to and yet it is believed that Garrett is the father of the child.

All the testimony has been submitted to the Commissioner of Pension and in all probability it will be sent to the Secretary of the Interior for final action.

Some argue that it will do no good to dismiss Garrett, if it is believed that he is guilty.

There is a great deal of sympathy manifested for Garrett by the recent death of his father and the responsibility that he has on him. If there is some way to protect the girl it is believed it will be done.

MISS MOTENS VISIT.

There is a great deal of conjecture as to the visit of Miss Lucy Moten's to Mrs. Cleveland two weeks ago.

The question whether she went in the interest of any one for the recorder of deeds or not, is not known. It is a fact that she had some talk with some one concerning the recordership.

Miss Moten is one of the most fascinating talkers in this country She knows how to talk and what to say when she talks

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO BALTIMORE.

The B.&O. will sell round trip tickets to Baltimore for all trains including the ROYAL BLUE FLYER, Saturday and Sunday March 31st and April 1st, at $1.25. Good for return until following Monday.

If showing up the incompotency and disinterestedness of school teachers and the immorality and narrowness of preachers makes us enemies, then bring on your enemies, for we are going to shoot whenever a head of that character shows itself.

Hon. C H. J. Taylor and Hon.R. C. O. Benjamin are planning for a lecture tour through Europe. They are both brainy men and gifted orators, capable of holding their own in Europe or any where else.

CAPITOL SAVINGS BANK

609 F ST., N. W. WASHINGTON D. C.

CAPITAL . . $50,000

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Deposits received from 10 cts upward. Interest allowed on $5 00 and above. . . . . Treasurers of churches, associations, and other organizations can deposit funds with this Bank and **receive interest.** The money is subject to check **without notice,** . . . . We shall be glad to have you open an account

BANK OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND PHOSPHATES OF
LIME, SODA, IRON.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Humors.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime,*" without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as formerly used, is endowed by the Phosphates of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists

HUNTING WITH THE CHETAH.

How the Popular Sport of India is Conducted.

The February "Century" contains an article on "Hunting with the Chetah," a sport which has been known for more than 2,000 years. It is still sometimes practised in India.

The chetah, commonly known as the hunting leopard, is taken, bound and in a wagon, to the scene of the sport. When his prey is sighted and the wagon has been brought sufficiently near, the animal is loosed from his bonds. The following is an extract from the "Century" article:

In a few minutes, that to our anxious minds seemed interminable, we managed to diminish the distance to the requisite point, and again the straps were liberated. The hood was then slipped from the chetah's head. He saw the animals at once; his body quivered all over with excitement, the tail straightened and the hackles on his shoulders stood erect, while his eyes gleamed and he strained at the cord, which was held short. In a second it was unfastened, there was a yellow streak in the air, and the chetah was crouching low some yards away. In this position, and taking advantage of a certain unevenness of the ground, which gave him cover, he stealthily crept forward toward a buck that was feeding some distance away from the others. Suddenly this antelope saw or scented his enemy, for he was off like the wind. He was, however, too late; the chetah had been too quick for him Al there was to be seen was a flash, as the supreme rush was made. This movement of the chetah is said to be, for the time it lasts, the quickest thing in the animal world, far surpassing the speed of a racehorse. Certainly it surprised all of us, who were intently watching the details of the scene being enacted in our view. The pace was so marvelously great that the chetah actually sprang past the buck, although by this time the terrified animal was fairly stretched out at panic speed. This overshooting the mark by the chetah had the effect of driving the antelope, which swerved off immediately from his line, into running round in a circle, with the chetah on the outside.

The tongas were galloped up, and the excitement of the occupants can hardly be described. In my eagerness to see the finish, I jumped off and took to running, but the hunt was soon over, for before I could get quite up, the chetah got close to the buck, and with a spring at his haunches, brought him to the ground. The leopard then suddenly released his hold, and sprang at his victim's throat, throwing his prey over on its back, where it was held when we arrived at the spot. The chetah was then crouching low, sucking the blood from the jugular vein, while tenaciously clinging with his mouth to the antelope's throat. The buck gave only a few spasmodic jerks and appeared to be dead, although probably not so in reality, but only paralyzed by fear. Ine of the men stooped down and plunged a knife into the buck's neck close to the spot where the chetah still held fact. This coup de grace not only terminated the poor thing's existence, but caused the blood to flow freely, which one of the men proceeded to catch in a large wooden bowl with a long handle, that he had brought for the purpose. When this was full, the hood was thrust over the chetah's eyes, his fetters were replaced, and he was ultimately induced to let go his hold of the antelope by the bowl of steaming hot blood being slipped under his nose. Into this dainty reward for his trouble he at once plunged his head, and with ferocious eagerness lapped up the whole of it.

Walter Camp on Foot-Ball.

As to the amount of time taken by a football player from his studies: In the first place, the early practice of some three weeks is taken not from his studies, but from his summer vacation. October and November are the only months wherein he is both playing football and studying. During the first of these his practice usually consists of two half-hours in the afternoon. In November he may be required, in addition to this, to go through signals for a half-hour in the morning, and, toward the end, in the evening, also. It is easy to see that the actual time occupied is, therefore, far from excessive. But during the last fortnight before the great game the football man will become more or less wrapped up in his fancies of victory or defeat. Up to this time the player, in distinction from the captain, has had few worries. He has been coached, but has not been required to study out problems of attack and defense, tricks and strategies, plays for emergencies, and plans of operation. This has become the duty of the coaches and the captain. The coach is usually a graduate who has sacrificed a vaaction at some other period of the year to assist in the fall work. Thus the coaches answer an excellent purpose in taking from the shoulders of the players the too fascinating and engrossing study of tactics. There is no doubt that when team play really begins in earnest, as it does at the end of October, the captain thinks of football more than of lessons; but that very man has usually been selected on account of his mental ability, and I have never known a football captain at Yale who did not keep up with his class and pass satisfactory examinations. The "bummer" gets dropped and the exceedingly bright but dissipated collegian falls by the wayside; sometimes even the plodding but stupid worker has to give up; but a man whose mental attributes and moral qualities win him the captaincy of a football team is sure to pull through in spite of the demands made upon his time.

The reason that college authorities are so little moved by the clamor against athletics is that they know from the results of their previous and continuing investigations that the good far overbalances the evil, and that no better example could be placed before the college of the value of sustained self-control.—From an open letter in the February Century.

Degenerate Son of New England.

"Beans, ma'am?" exclaimed the man at the kitchen door, aghast. "Beans! Why, ma'am, I've come more'n a thousand miles to git away from 'em!"

And the tourist from Boston went sadly away and tried the next house.—Chicago Tribune.

A RARE OCCURRENCE.

Mr. Eckenrode's Eel Catch Almost Unparalleled in the Annals of Fishing.

A remarkable haul of eels was made the other day by Cosmos Eckenrode, who was fishing along the Tulpehocken. There is a variety of eels known as the tandem eel, which is very seldom found in this State, though common in the West. A peculiarity of this variety is that they travel, when migrating, single file, about six inches apart, and maintain that distance exactly during the time of their progress. If one of the lot shoots ahead too rapidly the one following immediately grasps him by the tail, in order to drag him back to his proper place in the line. They appear to have a remarkable instinct for distance, and the variation of an inch will cause the rear eel to exercise his authority to put the brakes on the one ahead.

While Mr. Eckenrode was fishing he hooked one of the travellers, a very remarkable circumstance, as they seldom bite while migrating. As soon as he had hooked it he, of course, gave a haul on the line, which caused this particular eel to shoot ahead. He was immediately grasped by the one following, and as that one likewise shot ahead the next one did the same, so that when Mr. Eckenrode began to haul out he found a solid rope of eels. Dropping his rod and line he grasped the living rope and began to haul in hand over hand. He kept hauling in and piling up the eels until he was utterly exhausted, when he was obliged to stop and cut the connection. He quickly ran for assistance, and a number of the neighbors came to help him take care of his rare catch. When they were all gathered up and loaded on wagons it was found that he had 875 pounds. About $50 worth were sent to the Reading market, and the rest were distributed among his neighbors.

The news of his remarkable catch has spread all over the upper part of the county, and a great many fishermen have been endeavoring to repeat it, but without success, since, according to naturalists, an occurrence of this sort is one of the rarest in fishing.—Reading Herald.

Lincoln at Gettysburg.

John G. Nicolay, who was Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, and who accompanied the President when he made his immortal speech at Gettysburg, contributes an article to the February "Century," describing the occasion and comparing the various versions of the speech. He thus describes its delivery:

At about 11 o'clock the presidential party reached the platform. Mr. Everett, the orator of the day, arrived fully half an hour later, and there was still further waiting before the military bodies and civic spectators could be properly ranged and stationed. It was, therefore, fully noon before Mr. Everett began his address, after which, for two hours, he held the assembled multitude in rapt attention with his eloquent description and argument, his polished diction, his carefully studied and practised delivery.

When he had concluded, and the band had performed the usual musical interlude, President Lincoln rose to fill the part assigned him in the programme. It was entirely natural for every one to expect that this would consist of a few perfunctory words, the mere formality of official dedication. There is every probability that the assemblage regarded Mr. Everett as the mouthpiece, the organ of expression of the thought and feeling of the hour, and took it for granted that Mr. Lincoln was there as a mere official figure-head, the culminating decoration, so to speak, of the elaborately planned pageant of the day. They were, therefore, totally unprepared for what they heard, and could not immediately realize that his words, and not those of the carefully selected orator, were to carry the concentrated thought of the occasion like a trumpet-peal to farthest posterity.

The newspaper records indicate that when Mr. Lincoln began to speak, he held in his hand the manuscript first draft of his address which he had finished only a short time before. But it is the distinct recollection of the writer, who sat within a few feet of him, that he did not read from the written pages, though that impression was naturally left upon many of his auditors. That it was not a mere mechanical reading is, however, more definitely confirmed by the circumstance that Mr. Lincoln did not deliver the address in the exact form in which his first draft is written. It was taken down in shorthand by the reporter for the "Associated Press," telegraphed to the principal cities, and printed on the following morning in the leading newspapers.

Rivals.

I heard this spirit of rivalry very funnily expressed some time ago. Two little girls were, on the surface, friends, but each consumed with a desire to outdo each other, as there was really no love lost between them. During luncheon at school one day one waited until all the busy tongues had stopped a second to take a rest, and then remarked with empressment: "We had ham, with champagne sauce, for dinner last night!" and waited to see the effect of her announcement. It was a success. Every child paused and ohed and ahed, until the rival, not liking such an expression of popular sentiment, exclaimed scornfully: "Huh! That's nothing! We have our hams boiled in champagne!" And number one retired ignominiously from the field, until next time.—Boston Advertiser.

A Considerate Boy.

Mother—Back already? Well, I'm glad it's over. Did the tooth hurt much when it was pulled?

Small Son—I—I didn't have it out.

"What? Didn't you go to the dentist?"

"Yes'm, but there was two people ahead of me."

"Why didn't you wait?"

"I—I was 'fraid they'd feel 'shamed if I stayed and heard them holler."—Good News.

Effect of the Times.

Officer McGobb—An' is the har-r-rd toimes affectin' your business ahny?

Hungry Higgins—Is it affectin' me business? Is it? W'y, dey's gittin' to be so many amatoors in it dat de legit don't stand no show at all.—Indianapolis Journal.

RAILROAD.

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Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey Avenue and C street.

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For Pittsburg and Cleveland express daily 11:30 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a. m.

For Winchester and way Stations 4:30 p. m

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis and New Orleans 11:30 p. m. daily; Sleeping Cars through.

For Luray, 3:30 p. m. daily

For Baltimore weeks-days x3:35, 5:00, 6:35, x7.15 (8:00, 45-minutes), x8.05, 8.30, x9.00, (10 00 45-minutes). a. m. x1..00, x12.05, 12.15, x2.15; (3.00 45-minutes), 3.25. x4.28, 4.31. x5.00 x5.30, 5.35, x6.30, 9.00, x8.00, 31.5, x9 00, x9.50, x11.30, and 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x3.35, (8.00, 45-minutes), x8.05, 8.30, x9.30, a. m., x12.00 x12.05, 1.00, x2.15, (3.00, 45-minutes) 3.25, 4.31, x5.00, 6.30, x8.00, x9.00, 9.50, 10:00, x11.30, 11.35, p. m.

For Annapolis, 7.15 and 8.30 a. m., 12.15 and 4.28 p. m. Sundays, 8.30 a. m., 4.31 p. m.

For Frederick, †11.30, a. m., †4.15 †4.30 †5.30 p. m.

For Hagerstown, †11.30 a. m. and †5.30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, †7.45 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, †8 00 †8.00 *10.00 . m., †12.45, †3.35, †4.35 5.30, 7.05 †9 40 †1 .30 p. m.

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To The Editor:-

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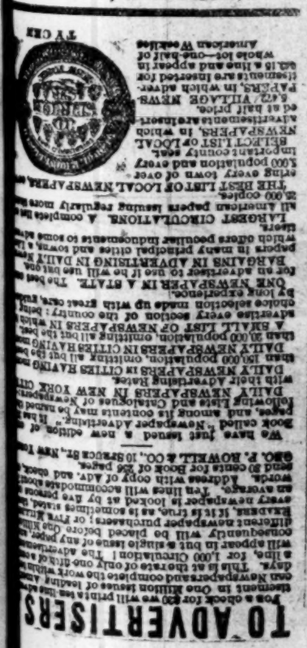

PUBLIC OPINION.

ECHOES FROM THE BRECKENRIDGE POLLARD CASE.

From the Ohio Falls Expres.

The beauties of lynch law can be well imagined in the Pollard case. Just suppose Breckenridge a "colored man," then how quickly would all this disgrace upon Lexington have been wiped out instead of befouling the newspapers (that enter the household) as educators in the work of degredation.

From the Southern Mercury.

The Pollard-Breckenridge breach of promise suit has furnished an abundance of food for scandal consumption for the past few days. This is a suit brought by a Miss Pollard against Congressman Breckenridge of Kentucky, for a breach of promise. Miss Pollard says the Honorable Breckenridge promised to marry her, and she wants him to carry out his promise or put up the collateral. As Mr. Breckenridge is not possessed of very much of this world's goods, according to reports, Miss Pollard will not fair sumptuously even if she secures judgement.

From the Lancet-Recorder.

The world wonders how a man of such distinguished reputation as Col. Breckenridge.could so f ar forget himself, how a man of such ripe age and experience should allow himself to fall a prey to what he knew would have such a tendency to drag him down.

High in the councils of his party and country, famed as a lawyer and orator, venerated by his constituency as their representative, he has dragged the honorable name which he bears in the dust, and blackened his own character beyond expurgation. Which ever way the case may terminate, he cannot and will never be able to outlive the shame which he has brought upon himself and upon his name and fame.

From the Saturday Evening Journal.

The Pollard-Breckenridge case is exciting lots of interest in Washington Whether the gallant(?) Kentucky Colonel is responsible or not for the temporal, and we may say enternal, ruin of this woman we are not prepared to say and no man, except the Colonel, will ever know this side of the dark river, but if he is guilty he deserves the universal condemnation of all men and women. If not guilty he is to be pitied.

From the Consevator.

After four years of fighting the civil rights case of the editor of the New York Age, against the restaurans man, for assult and imprisonment, has reached the court of Appeals. The editor has won every step thus far and nearly a thousand dollars damages depend on the decision now soon to be rendered.

From the Southern Mercury.

Mr. Harrison talks to suit the place he is in. On his western trip he never said a word about silver until he reached Colorado. In Utah he talked statehood, and when he started down the Pacfic slope he talked raisins, Bartlett pears, and midwinter expositions.

The Lancet Recorder says that "Preisident Cleveland has gone to sleep on his love for the negro-democrats." We judge with our esteemed comtemporary, by the Presidents appointments.

From the Omaha Progress.

Gossip is crisp in meanness, sharp in devilty, and is always welcome to the man or woman that finds nothing in life to keep them busy but to open sores and make fresh wounds among their fellowmen or women.

From the N. O. Monitor.

The Breckenridge-Pollard breach of promise suit, now in progress in the courts of Washington, D.C., furnishes some of the raciest kind of reading. To the lover of the sensational it comes like manna from the heavens above Fainting fits, tears, oaths and fist fights are some of the deversions that have ushered in its beginning, and ere its denouement shall have been reached we expect to see Congress appeal to the President to call out troops to preserve the peace. Colonel Breckenridge has gone through many warm campaigns in his district, but we will venture the assertion that this is the hottest he ever tackled. The old Ashland district, which the Colonel represents in Congress was formerly represented by Henry Clay, and like his illustrious predecessor, it seems that the Colonel has too great a foudness for the fair sex. We believe the Colonel will subscribe to the saying that "hell hath not fury like a woman scorned."

From the Domestic Monthly.

More than two-thirds of the women who marry let their husbands slip through their fingers because they are too lazy, too indifferent, or too ignorant to keep them. A girl wins a husband unconsciously. Ask any of your friends how they captured their own half, and they will tell you frankly "I don't know." A man's heart is ensnared by a pretty hand, nice teeth, a roud, low voice, frank eyes, beautiful hair; by the way a girls walks, talks, plays; by her gifts, her smile, her ambility, good taste, generosity, or the very manner in which she greets, facinates or abuses him. She may not know how she won him, but if she dosen't know how to keep him, the best thing for her to do is to find out. There are many things we know by intitution; the rest have to be learned by experiment.

THE CULUMBIA DESK CALENDAR,

Which is issued annually by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Columbia Bicycle fame, is out for 1894, much improved in appearance It is a pad calendar of the same size and shape as those of previous years, having a leaf for each day, but its attractiveness has been h ightened by the work of a clever artist, who has scattered a series of bright pen-drawings through it pages. It also contains, as usual. man appropriate and interesting contribu tions from people both bright and wise

BACKWOODS PIETY.

How a Country Preacher Rose Superior to the Temptations of Satan.

She was from the country, but she didn't intend to take back water on that account if she could help it. Piety was the subject of discussion, and Sister Jane, who lived in a town that made some pretensions to being considered a city, had been expatiating on the immaculate righteousness of Parson Jenkins.

Sister Melinda bided her time until her innings came round, and then took the floor.

"I don't mind allowin'," she said, "that Parson Jenkins is a powerful religious man, but when it comes to downright wrestlin' with Satan, an' resistin' his wiles an' temptations, why, I stands right up in meetin' an' says that our Parson Goodfriend can't be beat by no man. He don't run a soup kitchen 'cus we don't have no use for sich things down our way, an' he don't go slummin' 'cus we ain't got no slums, but he's always ready for a tussel with the adversary, no matter how many snares and pitfalls he sets for his feet.

"You know, he keeps a maple grove onto his little place, an' he sets a powerful store by 'em. Well, it hadn't been very good sugarin' weather at the time I'm speaking of. It had been frizzin' considerable night times, but it hadn't thawed out any daytimes, an' the sap hadn't had a good chance to run. But Parson Goodfriend wuz allers a gread hand for takin' time by the forelock, so he got his holes bored an' his spouts druv in an' his buckets set so as ter have everything ready to take advantage of the right sort of weather when it came along.

"Well, he done that on Wednesday, an' them trees of his never dripped a drop on Thursday, nor on Friday, nor on Saturday; but on Sunday the sun shone out powerful warm an' everything was a thawin'. An' when he went to look at his trees on Monday mornin'—'cus, of course, he wouldn't let himself think of them even on a Sunday—he found that his sap troughs an' buckets wuz just brimful. Then what do you think he done?"

"Why, I suppose he did what any other man would have done," replied Sister Jane. "He took the sap away to make maple sugar out of it."

"Yes, that's what Parson Jenkins would a-done, no doubt," said Sister Melinda, triumphantly, "an' it just proves what I'm tellin' these facts for—there ain't no more pious man livin' than our Parson Goodfriend. No, he didn't shout for joy an' take that sap away, but he just flopped down on his knees right then an' there an' he says—it wuz my own cousin what heard him: 'Get thee behind me, Satan; you can't tempt me with any Lord's day sap.' An' then he rize up an' he emptied every last drop of the stuff onto the ground, an' next Sunday he preached the most convincin' sermon I ever heard on the wiles of the evil one."—New York Herald.

Beauty Within Canyon Walls.

One of the most peculiar and interesting places on the American continent is just being opened up. The section lies across the diagonal line that forms the southern boundary of the State of Nevada, spreading into California and reaching almost to the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The old forty-niners passed through this section during the California gold excitement. Many perished from thirst, and the remains of their wagons, such as the tires and other iron parts, may be found strewn about the valleys.

Near Resting Springs a man by the name of Lee has a ranch, an Indian wife, and a family of eight children. Not far from there is what is believed to be the famous Gunsight mine. One of the pioneers, in passing through that section, picked up a piece of lead, almost pure, and made a sight for his gun with it. It was so rich that when he told the story in civilization prospectors started out to locate it. The fact of the similarity of all the valleys led many astray, and they perished from thirst. His description of the spot applied to so many spots that no one has ever been able to accurately locate the mine, but the present owners believe they have found it.

The valley adjoining that which is the route of the Nevada Southern is called Pahrump. It is described as the principal one of them all for gold and silver and lead mines. Up in the valley, which is one of those dry, barren sand gulches between two perpendicular walls of rock, is the Mesquite stamp mill. On one side is the Keystone gold mine, from which $90,000 has been extracted. Up at the head of the valley is the Montgomery gold district. Several miles above the mill are the Pahrump springs, where a hardy pioneer has settled in a beautiful oasis and reared a family. Those who have visited the family say that away off there, imprisoned by canyon walls and sandy deserts, is the most beautiful woman in the West. She is one of nature's queens, and her fame for beauty is spreading rapidly since civilization placed its foot in the Pahrump valley.

The Pahrump valley has not been noted for its civilization. A band of renegade Indians—a mixture of the Mojaves, Chingowayras and Piutes, all of which inhabit that country—have settled in it. They once had a chief, and when he died his son was the candidate for the chieftainship. The tribe did not want him, and would not elect him, so they went without a head, but not for long. Tecopa stepped into the job, and has since held it, and is looked up to as the chief. Chief Tecopa's attire consists of a plug hat and an old striped shirt. Once in a while he wears trousers, but very seldom.

When Mr. Blake went there, Chief Tecopa said that he owned all that country, and that his consent was necessary before any railroads could be built. His consent could be bought for a plug hat and a red-striped shirt. These being promised over a pipe, Tecopa allowed the white chief to proceed with his railroad. — Denver Republican.

An Offset to the Tax on Bachelor.

As an offset for the bachelor tax the proposition has been made to fine the girls for every refusal; yet the divorce records show the misery they often bring upon themselves by the acceptance of proposals. Shall the maidens be exposed to a cross-fire for the sake of those hardened members of the male sex.—Milwaukee Journal.

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GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

Latest Quotations From the Leading Trade Centres.

NEW YORK.—Markets have continued dull, accompanied with decline in some articles, we quote:

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red, 66¼c at 67¼c; No 1. Northern, 71¾c; rye, No. 2, 50c at 57c; corn, No. 2, 45¼c at 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c at 36c; ungraded mixed, 34c at 35½c; barley, No. 2, 63c at 64c. Buckwheat, 85c.

HOPS—State; 15c at 23c.

COTTON—8c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, pure leaf, 9c a 9¼c; Tallow, 5¼c a 5⅝c; Butter, State and Pennsylvania, dairy, 19c a 23c; creamery, 27c; Cheese, full cream, 11¾c; good to fair, 11c a 11¼c; skims, 4c a 9½c; Eggs, fresh State, 24c a 26c, western 24c a 25c; Pork, new mess, $15.50 a $16.50; dressed hogs, 7¼c a 7¾c; dressed beef, 6c a 8½c.

HAY—75c a 90c per 100 lbs.

FEED—Bran, 80c a 85c; middlings, 85c a rye, 75c a 90c.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, common to extra, $3.70 a $5.00; cows, and bulls, $2.00 a $3.75; calves $5. a $8.50; sheep, $4.25 a $4.75; lambs, $3.50 a $5.00; hogs, $5.50 a $6.00.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowls, 9c; chickens, 9 a 10c; spring ducks, 75c a $1.00 per pr; turkeys, 12c a 13c; geese, 12c.

DRESSED POULTRY—State, fresh fowls, 11c; chickens, 11c a 13c per lb; ducks, 12c a 14c; turkeys, 14c a 16c; geese, 13c a 14c.

WOOL—Fine unwashed, 12c; medium coarse unwashed, 14c a 15c; fine washed, 15c; medium and coarse washed, 18c a 20c; choice fine scoured, 34c a 37c.

The great six-day billiard match in New York last week was won by Jacob Schaefer, the "Wizard," over Ives and Slosson. Schaefer's work was phenomenal throughout. He beat all balk-line records and performances, making the highest average and the highest run. In Saturday evening's game he made an average of 100 points, his highest run being 566. He received $3,500, Ives $1,200 and Slosson $800.

Nicaragua and the Canal.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 20.—The news of the reorganization of the canal company greatly pleases the merchants here. They say that the completion of the canal is the only salvation, pecuniarily, for the country. An American syndicate has offered the Government $1,000,000 for a railway, steamboat and land concession.

A Pocket Night-Lamp.

To instantly obtain a light sufficient to read the time by a watch or clock by night, without danger of setting things on fire, is an easy matter. Take an oblong vial of the clearest of glass, put into it a piece of phosphorous about the size of a pea, pour upon this some pure olive oil, heated to the boiling point; the bottle is to be filled about one-third full, then cork tightly. To use the light remove the cork, allow the air to enter, then re-cork. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter.

In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil, and one bottle will last a whole winter. This ingenious contrivance may be carried in the pocket, and is used by watchmen in Paris in all the magazines where explosives or inflammable materials are stored.

The port of Dieppe, France, has been opened to American pork.

A late attack of influenza has left the Princess of Wales entirely deaf.

Prof. Charles Louis Michelet, a well-known German philosopher and author, is dead.

Berlin Anarchists, constantly dogged by the police, are likely to come to America.

Count Herbert Bismarck has assumed leadership of the Conservatives in the Reichstag.

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RIGHTS OF ANIMALS.

aps We Ought to Treat Them With More Civility and Respect.

Arthur Helps insisted on "courto animals. We are to be civil en to them, and not to bully where might persuade. Count Tolstoi uses the whip; he simply talks horse. Mr. Bright long since folon the same side as Sir Arthur . He thought that kindness to als should be taught at school. is awkward, says a writer in the on Daily News, for he loved to some of them by the gills, for sport. It is needless to say that every form of sport is barred by Mr. Salt and his school. There is, of course, no lack of champions on the other side. Some writers argue that because animals have "no souls" we are entitled to do what we like with their bodies. Mr. Wood—the naturalist—altogether declined to accept the premises. What do we know about their souls? he asked; and it is clear enough that he hoped his faithful dog would bear him company in the next world. The brutes, he said, have reason, language, memory, a sense of moral responsibility, unselfishness and love, and there are no higher qualities in the spiritual baggage of man. If they have no hope of a future life, argued Primatt, one of their earliest champions, there is all the more reason for acknowledging their right to a good time in this one. Bentham pleaded logically in their favor, but rather gave them away in defending roast beef on the ground that their pains in providing it were not equal to our pleasures in the use.

The "vermin" argument is said to be worthless. "Vermin" is a mere phrase. The animal feels or it does not feel, and if it feels it has its rights. The Hindoos apparently have no difficulty about that, and in Theosophical houses, we believe, beetles have been known to range freely about the drawing-room. The rule is absolute: nothing must be killed. But then how does the Hindoo walk abroad, or even breathe? He must put hundreds of things to death in each operation. Probably every morning stroll of innocence through the meadows imports a whole hecatomb of slain. Small birds are pretty plain sailing. We are all agreed that the murder for millinery goes too far. One dealer in London is said to have received, as a single consignment, 32,000 humming birds, 80,000 aquatic birds and 80,000 pairs of wings.

A thousand songsters slaughtered in one day;
Oh, Angelina, meditate upon it,
And henceforth, never, never wear, I pray,
A redbreast in thy bonnet.

But Edwin was inconsistent. He had no sooner ended his appeal than he "said grace and carved the chicken." There it is. The best of us of this sort have always a chicken to carve, and in the long run our prohibitions are only such as touch other people's pleasures.

Snakes in the Home Circle.

One would hardly expect to find reptiles domesticated, but they are found in that position at Para, not far from the mouth of the Amazon, says the Pall Mall Budget. The stores and warehouses of that city are overrun with vermin of all sorts, and more especially rats. To keep down this plague young boas or jibolas are placed in the cellars, and subsist comfortably on the plentiful supply of food thus afforded. The Brazilians say that they keep down to reasonable limits the rats, which would otherwise play havoc with any goods they could get at. The fact that boas feed only at somewhat long intervals accounts for the fact that there always seem to be just rats enough for their subsistence, while they perform their catlike duties most satisfactorily. But, as we have said, they also act as very efficient watchdogs.

The skin of the boa is an article of commerce both in the Brazils and Eastern Asia. In the latter its chief use is to form the heads of banjos and other native musical instruments, it being extremely tough and hard. In Brazil it is also used at times to make riding boots, and forms an excellent substitute for "upper" leather, that of the anaconda being the best. As to vitality, a specimen in my possession, which had attacked a visitor, lived eighteen months with an open hole in its skull about an inch deep, caused by a bar used to beat it off the men it had seized. The land boa may be said to have but one enemy apart from man, and that, curiously, one of the most insignificant of insects, the ant. A certain species, peculiar to northern Brazil, make annual pilgrimages from their jungle retreats to some other point, often distant many miles, and destroy every living creature that stays in their track, except man and domestic animals or cattle. The monkey or the jaguar knows enough to flee before the invading host, but the snake does not appear to realize his danger until attacked by millions of his tiny but persistent foes. Twistings and writhings are alike in vain to shake them off, and the passing traveller may often see, as I have seen myself, the bleached skeleton of a huge snake which has thus been literally devoured alive. The ants are, of course, considerably larger than the British varieties, but seem puny enemies to successfully demolish a reptile monarch of the jungle.

He Wanted to Play.

There are few people who care to risk an encounter with a lunatic. Most of us would consider "discretion the better part of valor" in such a case, and make good use of our feet.

Recently one of the inmates of the asylum at Flatbush, Long Island, made his escape. A gentleman, walking through the grounds, came across him, and his suspicion being aroused by the man's manner, quickened his pace and turned in another direction to avoid him.

Much to his alarm the lunatic started after on the run.

The gentleman was elderly and stout, but fear lent him wings, and he flew the ground at a pace which would done credit to a professional ter.

ran for two miles, his pursuer at his heels, and then his wind out and he could get no further. nbling with fright and panting for th, he leaned up against a fence gave himself up for lost.

e lunatic dashed up and stretching a long, bony hand at him, cried, g!"—The Household.

orld's Fair exhibitionaires now know it is themselves. They have been e to accept 15,216 for claims of 707.—Chicago Post.

AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

And When it was All Over the Station Agent Mended Things.

At a way station on the Louisville and Nashville one winter the station keeper had an exciting time. It was midnight, and the station being in a deserted part of the country had been left by the loafers. It began to rain. The station keeper was not sleepy and determined to sit up a great part of the night, especially as he had an unusual sum of money in his cash drawer and he felt uneasy about it.

Robberies of stations and farmhouses down the line had been frequent. So he settled himself down to a vigil. As he felt hungry he took a can of cove oysters down from the shelf and set it on the stove. A moment afterwards there was a knock at the door and he admitted a cold, drenched tramp, whom he allowed to lie down by the fire. Just then a train came around the bend and the station agent stepped outside to display the go-ahead signal. He felt distrustful of the tramp and feared that he would fool with the money drawer. As the train passed he hurried into the room and had scarcely opened the door and seen the tramp standing by the stove with something glistening in his hand when there was a report and the agent felt a stinging sensation over his eye.

Although blinded with blood from the wound, he drew his pistol and fired five times into the room. He then dashed round to the rear of the station and hid under the platform. After an hour's time he crawled out, resigned to the loss of his money and thankful that he had escaped with his life. The room was dark; the fire was out. The tramp had evidently escaped with his booty. Sorrowfully the agent lit a match, but instantly dropped it when a startling sight met his eyes. He lit another one, found a candle and gazed about at the scene of desolation.

The lamp had been shattered by a bullet. A cheese had been perforated with two bullets. The room was filled with smoke from the stove-pipe, which a fourth bullet had perforated. Strangest of all, the room was filled with cinders, and oysters frescoed everything. Oysters, oysters, oysters, cove oysters. The agent grasped and realized it all. The can had remained in the stove too long and being sealed up had exploded from the steam when the tramp poked the fire. Of course the tramp skipped when the shooting commenced. The cash drawer was intact. A piece of tin was found near the door, where it had recoiled off the agent's face. The agent spent the remainder of the night in mending the stove.—Louisville Commercial.

Alma-Tadema's House.

In an article on Alma-Tadema, in the Century, Mrs. Edmund Gosse thus describes the destruction of the artist's house and its rebuilding:

By the year 1874 the decorations of Mr. Alma-Tadema's house, at the North Gate, Regent's Park, were completed, and the whole effect was of a palace of exotic beauty. In a moment all this beauty was well-nigh destroyed by the explosion of a barge laden with gunpowder and benzolin, which was passing along the canal in front of his house. The walls were cracked, the windows broken, the front door, even, was torn off its hinges, so that the open portal showed on its threshold the almost too hospitable greeting of "Salve" to the outside world. M. Tissot, the French artist, who was at that time living in London, said that the terrace of houses nearest to the scene of the accident had all the appearance of the streets of Paris after the bombardment during the Commune. There is a pretty story of the behavior on this occasion of the two young daughters of the house. They had always been told that if they felt frightened at night they were to ring their bedroom bell; so, when they awoke suddenly, in the utter darkness, to find the window-frame lying on their bed, the ceiling falling in fragments and hundreds of hazelnuts—part of the boat's cargo—showering down upon them, the elder child remarked to her sister, in the high calm voice of authority, "Anna, ring the bell!"

The news of the explosion was a terrible blow to Mr. and Mrs. Alma-Tadema, who were travelling in Scotland at the time. But Mr. Alma-Tadema's splendid energy was equal to the occasion, and he at once saw means for improving his house. The outer walls were, first of all, firmly clamped together with huge iron girders; next, the inner house was considered. New doorways were cut through the side walls, arches were constructed, and here and there a slim, supporting column was added. The whole aspect of the place became, if possible, more charming and fairy-like than before. The artist decorated the ceiling of his studio in the Pompeiian style, with figures of his own hand in a design of light floral festoons, dividing the space into panels of different sizes and shapes. For these Mr. Alma-Tadema made some charming sketches of dancing nymphs and tootling satyrs.

An Ill Wind.

Jack—It's all over. I'm a cooked goose.

Tom—Wouldn't she have you?

Jack—Confound it, no! Cool as a cucumber about it, and nothing green either.

Tom—Any chance of—er—her exercising woman's peculiar prerogative?

Jack—Changing her mind? Not a bit.

Tom—I suppose, too, you had planned to buy her a ring if she'd have you?

Jack—Yes, I suppose so.

Tom—Had your money all saved up for it, didn't you?

Jack—I should say so. Had $50 all ready.

Tom—Ah, yes! I say, Jack—

Jack—Well?

Tom—You—er—couldn't lend me—er—that $50 till you find some girl who will have you, could you?—Harper's Bazar.

Slight Discrepancy.

Mr. Dadson (in one corner of the ballroom)—By gee, that boy of mine has danced with more girls than any other young fellow in the room. He is just his father over again.

Mrs. Dadson (in another corner of the room)—It is just amazing to note how confident and how popular Willie is with the young ladies. He isn't a bit like his father was at his age.—Indianapolis Journal.

WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND POLITICS.

How They Worked and Voted for Their Candidates, and Elected Them, Too.

In the recent general elections for members of the New Zealand House of Representatives, for the first time in any British colony every woman over twenty-one years of age possessed equal voting rights to those held by men. Women of the colony, says a Wellington correspondent, developed a remarkable keenness for politics. They registered in thousands, and throughout the whole election campaign displayed a most laudable desire to learn their new duties. Afternoon meetings for women only, at which the more social side of politics was dealt with, and the new electors instructed how to use their votes, became part of every candidate's work. Heckling there often was, and that of the keenest description, so much so that some candidates are said to have declared they would sooner face double the number of men than be hauled over the coals as they were by these gentle electors.

With all the impulsiveness of their sex, the women became almost more partisan than the men, and lucky was the candidate whom they favored. For him were crowded and enthusiastic meetings, ovations when he rose, and often showers of bouquets when he sat down, while in many cases the vote of thanks and confidence was moved or seconded by some blushing elector who heard her own voice for the first time in public. Women thronged his committee rooms, and canvassed for votes with a charming persistence which would not be denied. The whole battery of women's arguments, personal and theoretical, was brought to bear on the recalcitrant male elector who was suspected of a leaning to the other side, and, as has been said, throughout the whole of the campaign the newly enfranchised took a deep interest in the questions at issue and in the result of the contest.

It is gratifying to be able to say that, as was expected would be the case, women's influence was wholly for good in the conduct of one of the most keenly contested elections that has ever been held in New Zealand, and in no case, so far as can be ascertained, was a candidate subjected to the indignities which have at other times disgraced political meetings. Dissent and disapproval were, of course, frequently expressed; but such tangible forms of disapprobation of the speaker's remarks as rotten eggs were but very rarely resorted to; and, considering the length and bitterness of the contest, it is a pleasanter one to look back upon than any previous one.

The election day was a typical New Zealand November day. The women, as a rule, cast their votes early, so as to avoid the crushing which always occurs in the afternoon and evening, and they went about their tasks with a gravity which betokened their sense of their responsibilities. They showed, it is true, some degree of nervousness, and a good many, when the eventful hour arrived, displayed some slight reluctance to enter the booths; but that was soon overcome as they saw their more self-possessed sisters safely emerge from the ordeal, and receive their assurances that it was very easy. The result was that when the polls closed it was estimated that one-third of those who had recorded their votes were women, and it is to the credit of the latter that the number of informal votes was surprisingly small.—Birmingham Daily Post.

The Humbug of Palmistry.

After many experiments with those considered most successful, and a study of the subject in the light of anatomy, physiology and natural coincidences, I regard palmistry as without basis in science or sense.

That no two hands have ever been absolutely similar is indisputable. When critically examined, no two leaves or flowers, though of the same species, appear exactly alike; much less would such complex organizations as human hands be found without difference.

General conclusions can therefore be drawn from the shape and size of the hands as to strength, suppleness, circulation of blood, temperament and the size of the form to which they belong. But even here a large margin must be allowed for departures from general rules. Huge hands are sometimes the mortification of small and otherwise beautiful women, while giants are found with small feet and hands. Sometimes large feet and diminutive hands are possessed by the same persons. Walker and Darwin observed that the hands of the children of laboring men are larger from birth than those of persons whose ancestors have lived idle lives, or have been engaged in vocations not requiring the use of the hands. Though such children might become renowned for intellectuality or proficiency in art, the large hand might be transmitted to several generations.

What is justly allowed to chirognomy is true of every other part of the body, in its proportionate relation to the sum of human activity. With these rational conclusions the votary of palmistry will not be content. It is mystery he seeks, and a power to read the past, present and future, which nature has denied to man.

The sole and sufficient cause of different lines in different persons is the difference in the shape and size of the hands, elasticity of skin, strength and use of the muscles, and external pressure. Therefore hands of different persons are not alike, nor both hands of the same person. Mr. Francis Galton's remarks, in his work "Finger Prints," are to the point:

"The palms of the hands and the soles of the feet are covered with two totally distinct classes of marks. The most conspicuous are the creases or folds of the skin, which interest the followers of palmistry, but which are no more significant to others than the creases in old clothes; they show the lines of most frequent flexure, and nothing more."

For lines to be an indication of anything mental, moral or emotional, it would be necessary for them to be evolved under the influence of nerves connected with the brain centres, in which the said intellectual and moral qualities inhere; but superinduced from the periphery, they can mean nothing except more or less of different motions and use.—Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., in the Century.

Knowledge is a tool with which to acquire more knowledge.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

He Had Rigid Notions and was Not Popular as a Professor.

Jackson was not a popular professor. He had rigid notions of discipline, and was uncompromising in his enforcement of the rules of the institute. He was unbending, uncongenial, intolerant of neglect of duty, inattention to studies carelessness at drill, etc. This, combined with his eccentricities, made him a mark for the witticisms and the mischief of the cadets. They played tricks upon him, they made sport of him, they teased him, they persecuted him. All in vain. He turned neither to the right nor to the left, but went straight on in his own ways. As he was passing by the tall institute building one day, a vicious and cowardly cadet, who hated him, let drop a brick from the third-story window. It fell close by his feet, and his escape was almost miraculous. He did not deign to look up, and stalked on with contemptuous indifference. He brought charges against a cadet for some misdemeanor, and got him dismissed. The cadet was a daring and reckless character, and challenged him, accompanying the note with the message that if the professor failed to give him satisfaction in that way, he would kill him on sight. Jackson brought the challenge to me, and asked my advice in regard to swearing the peace against the cadet. I vehemently opposed it on the grounds that the cadets would always regard him as a coward, and that he would be annoyed by their contemptuous treatment. He heard me through patiently, thanked me for my advice, went straight to a magistrate and swore the peace against the cadet. There was a perfect hoot of derision in the town, in Washington College and in the institute. A military man, who had distinguished himself on the plains of Mexico, had taken an oath that he was in bodily fear of a mere stripling. But the end was not yet. The officer of the law was afraid to serve the writ on the young desperado, who easily kept out of his way. Jackson had rooms in the institute building. He went in and out as usual, both day and night. The dismissed cadet told his comrades that he would attack Jackson at a certain hour one day, but he did not. The time was changed to that night, to the next day, to the next night. But the attack never came, and the boys discovered that the blusterer was afraid of the man who had sworn the peace against him, and they turned their derision from the professor to their comrade. The explanation of his conduct was this: Jackson had let it be known that as a Christian he felt it to be his duty to avoid a difficulty, and therefore had gone to an officer of the law for protection. That failing, he had felt it to be a duty to protect himself, and had prepared himself for a personal affray. The cadet had seen the flash of that blue eye, and knew that the result of a collision would be fatal to himself. I have thought that no incident in the life of Jackson was more truly sublime than this. He was unmarried, a comparative stranger, with but few friends. He was ambitious, covetous of distinction, desirous to rise in the world, sensitive to ridicule, tenacious of honor—yet, from a high sense of Christian duty, he sacrificed the good opinion of his associates, brought contempt upon his character as a soldier and a gentleman, and ran the risk of blighting his prospects in life forever. The heroism of the battlefield, yea, the martyr courage of the stake, are nothing to this.—"The Real Stonewall Jackson," by Gen. D. H. Hill, in the Century.

Curious Indian Games and Sports.

We had some quiet plays which we alternated with the more severe and warlike ones. Among them were throwing wands and snow-arrows. In the winter we coasted much. We had no "double-rippers" nor toboggans, but six or seven of the long ribs of a buffalo, fastened together at the larger end, answered all practical purposes. Sometimes a strip of basswood bark, four feet long and half a foot wide, was used with much skill. We stood on one end and held the other, using the inside of the bark for the outside, and thus coasted down long hills with remarkable speed.

Sometimes we played "Medicine Dance." This to us was almost what "playing church" is among white children. Our people seemed to think it an act of irreverence to imitate these dances, but we children thought otherwise; therefore we quite frequently enjoyed in secret one of these performances. We used to observe all the important ceremonies and customs attending it, and it required something of an actor to reproduce the dramatic features of the dance. The real dances usually occupied a day and a night, and the programme was long and varied, so that it was not easy to execute all the details perfectly; but the Indian children are born imitators.

I was often selected as choirmaster on these occasions, for I had happened to learn many of the medicine songs, and was quite an apt mimic. My grandmother, who was a noted medicine woman, on hearing of these sacrilegious acts (as she called them), warned me that if any of the medicine men should learn of my conduct they would punish me terribly by shrivelling my limbs with slow disease.

Occasionally we also played "white man." Our knowledge of the pale-face was limited, but we had learned that he brought goods whenever he came, and that our people exchanged furs for his merchandise. We also knew, somehow, that his complexion was white, that he wore short hair on his head and long hair on his face, and that he had coat, trousers and hat, and did not patronize blankets in the daytime. This was the picture we had formed of the white man. So we painted two or three of our number with white clay, and put on them birchen hats, which we sewed up for the occasion, fastened a piece of fur to their chins for a beard, and altered their costume as much as lay within our power. The white of the birch-bark was made to answer for their white shirts. Their merchandise consisted of sand for sugar, wild beans for coffee, dried leaves for tea, pulverized earth for gunpowder, pebbles for bullets, and clear water for dangerous "fire-water." We traded for these goods with skins of squirrels, rabbits and small birds.—Dr. Charles A. Eastman, in St. Nicholas.

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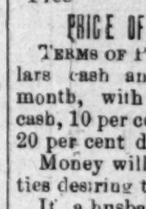

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